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of oppression and exploitation of the Manchu Imperial government and the government of the Northern Warlords." The so-called Ministry of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs of the early period of the Republic, the Consultative Council of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs of the reactionary Kuomintang government, and the Li Fan Yuan of the Manchu Imperial government, though differing in name, in essence are all the same.

Now, a new People's Republic has been born. Under the Central government of the People's Republic of China, which truly represents the common interests of all people of China, the minorities have their day of rebirth. Article IX of the Constitution, unanimously adopted by the People's Consultative Council, specifies that "All nationalities within the People's Republic shall have equal rights and privileges." In Article VI of Policy on Nationalities, special emphasis is placed on the unity of nationalities: "The People's Republic of China shall be so constituted that all nationalities therein shall live in friendship, and as good neighbors. All hatred, oppression, and all acts aimed at dividing the various nationalities are expressly prohibited."

In the same Article, it is also specified that "In areas in which the minority peoples are dominant, regional autonomy shall be granted." Besides, extensive opportunities for the development of racial languages, the establishment of local political, economic, and cultural institutions are guaranteed. Such a just constitution brings unlimited hope and light to the minorities in China. It closely unites all groups and nationalities so that they may march shoulder to shoulder toward a common objective.

The movement for emancipation of the minorities is inseparable from the all-out movement of the Chinese people for liberation and emancipation. In the past, Chiang Kai-shek attempted to exercise his reactionary control by conspiring with the upper-class feudalists within the minority groups. He united himself with such individuals as Teh Wang, Pai Yun-t'i of Mongolia, Pai Ch'ung-hsi, Ma Pu-fang, Ma Hung-k'uei of the Moslems, and many local feudalists, landlords, and bandits for the purpose of murder, treachery, enslavement, exploitation, and oppression. He created dissension and hatred among the racial groups.

Under such conditions it is natural that the minorities are determined to rise in the struggle for autonomy and self-determination. They want to be free of the tyrannical and oppressive rule of the triumvirate of imperialists, feudalists, and bureaucratic capitalists. But today, the great liberating movement has been victorious on the Chinese mainland. Conditions in liberated areas, however, are completely different. One of the goals of the minorities is the establishment of regional autonomy and the furtherance of the unity of racial groups. The regional autonomy in Inner Mongolia is an excellent example of the achievements of the principle of nationalities, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party.

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